and a gene of interest, not normally present in the virus, inserted within the DNA of the virus; and
algernin complexed to the cell binding receptor of the virus.

2. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of the complex of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
3. A method for introducing a gene of interest into a cell comprising contacting said cell with the viral vector of claim 1.

State of the Prior Art: The state of the prior art is such that using viral vectors to insert genes into cells *in vitro* is well known and is used in applications such as protein production and as a research tool.

Orkin et al., December 7, 1995, "Report and Recommendation of the Panel to Assess the NIH Investmen in Research on Gene Therapy", issued by the National Institutes of Health - This reference teaches that using viral vectors to insert genes into cells *in vivo* for therapeutic purposes, i.e., gene therapy, is highly unpredictable and undeveloped in view of the complexity of *in vivo* systems.

Analysis:

The specification discloses an *in vitro* use for the viral vector of claim 1 and clearly discloses how to make and use the viral vector in the *in vitro* environment. Since claim 1 does not recite any environment of use, only one enabled use covering the scope of the claim is needed to enable the claim. Therefore, the disclosure with respect to the *in vitro* use of the viral vector is sufficient to enable claim 1 and it would be inappropriate to include claim 1 in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph.